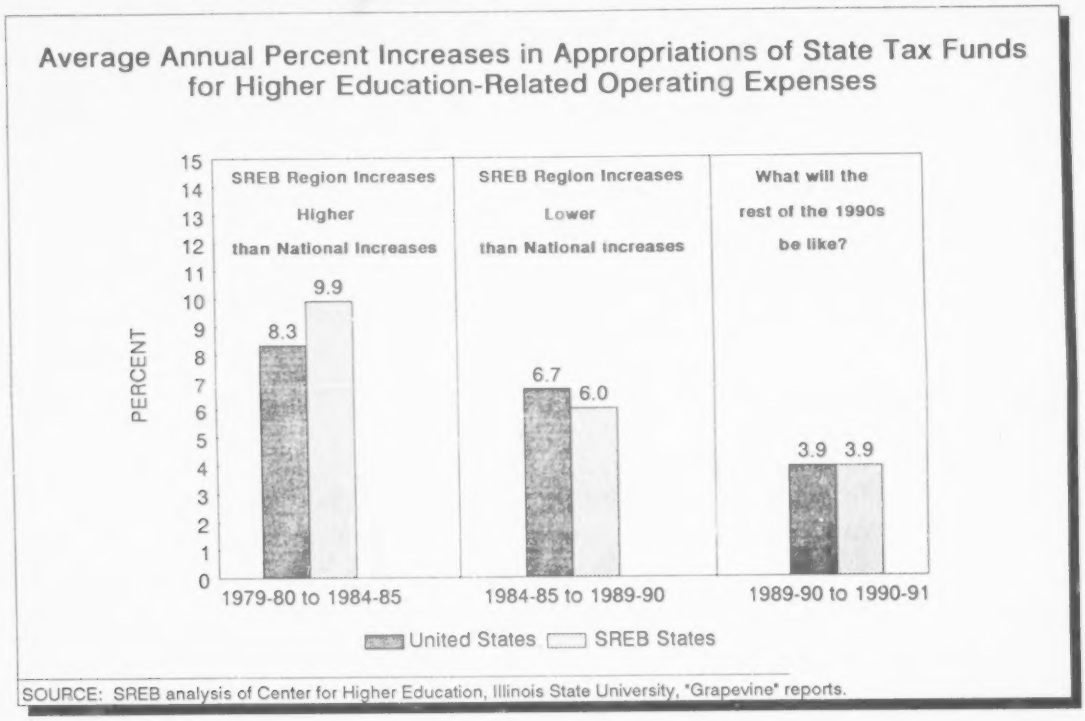
AP945-27.1 F 8/91

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

January 1991



SOURCE: SREB analysis of Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, "Grapevine" reports.

Low Growth in State Funds for Colleges Begins 1990s

In the first half of the 1980s, state funds for higher education rose faster in the SREB region than they did in the nation. In the late 1980s, this situation reversed and the average annual rates of increase were higher nationally than they were in the SREB states.

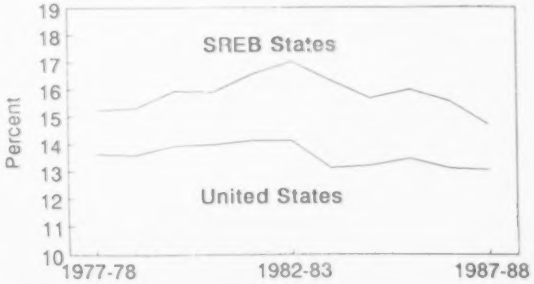
As the decade of the 1990s began, the rate of increase declined sharply in the nation and the region. In both instances, for FY 1990-91, state higher education budgets were expected to increase only 4 percent over the previous year--to about $13.6 billion in the SREB region. Even this 4 percent figure will prove illusory; more than half the states in the region and nation have taken, or are in danger of taking, mid-year budget cuts.

Data reported in this bulletin are one widely used interstate comparison of public higher education funding--"state tax funds for higher education-related operating expenses." Included are operating funds for colleges and universities and associated research, agricultural, medical, and health centers; state-level student financial aid programs; state funds for private higher education; and state funds for statewide coordinating and governing boards.

Excluded are amounts for capital outlay and debt service, sources other than state tax funds such as federal and local tax funds, and student tuition and fees.

Historically, the SREB states devote a greater proportion of state tax revenues to higher education than the national average. The pattern of funding growth widened the gap between the regional and national figures during the early 1980s, while the pattern of late 1980s returned the gap to pre-1980 levels.

Higher Education-Related Funds as a Percent of State Taxes



For further information about this bulletin or the *SREB Fact Book* contact Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses*

(Updates Table 52, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990)*

	Estimated Appropriations 1990-91 (000s)	Average Annual Percent Increase			
		1969-70 to 1974-75	1974-75 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	$40,884,799	12.7	11.2	8.3	6.7
SREB States	13,603,748	14.4	13.3	9.9	6.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.3				
Alabama	866,989	23.6	13.2	10.1	7.7
Arkansas	319,014	12.2	15.7	8.4	4.3
Florida	1,632,302	16.0	9.8	9.6	8.9
Georgia	961,283	14.0	10.3	9.8	7.7
Kentucky	607,445	10.1	14.5	6.4	6.2
Louisiana	585,729	13.5	12.3	11.0	-0.9
Maryland	885,085	18.1	9.3	8.6	11.1
Mississippi	443,597	20.6	12.5	8.0	5.6
North Carolina	1,484,279	15.4	10.7	10.7	8.8
Oklahoma	509,471	12.3	16.7	10.5	4.6
South Carolina	644,726	26.4	11.7	7.2	6.4
Tennessee	743,821	14.9	14.4	8.4	8.0
Texas	2,579,342	9.6	21.2	12.8	2.7
Virginia	1,077,934	15.6	13.2	10.0	9.3
West Virginia	262,731	10.2	12.3	6.9	2.8

* State appropriations reported in this table exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts include operating funds for colleges and universities; for medical and health programs, centers, and hospitals; state-level student financial aid programs; state funds for private higher education; and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Derived from Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1989-90*, (1990) (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); "Grapevine," Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions (March 1989); and *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (October 24, 1990).

Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia • 30318-5790

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 404

A New Service from SREB

Mr. Ed Kianka
Congressional Information Service
4500 East-West Highway
Bethesda MD 20814

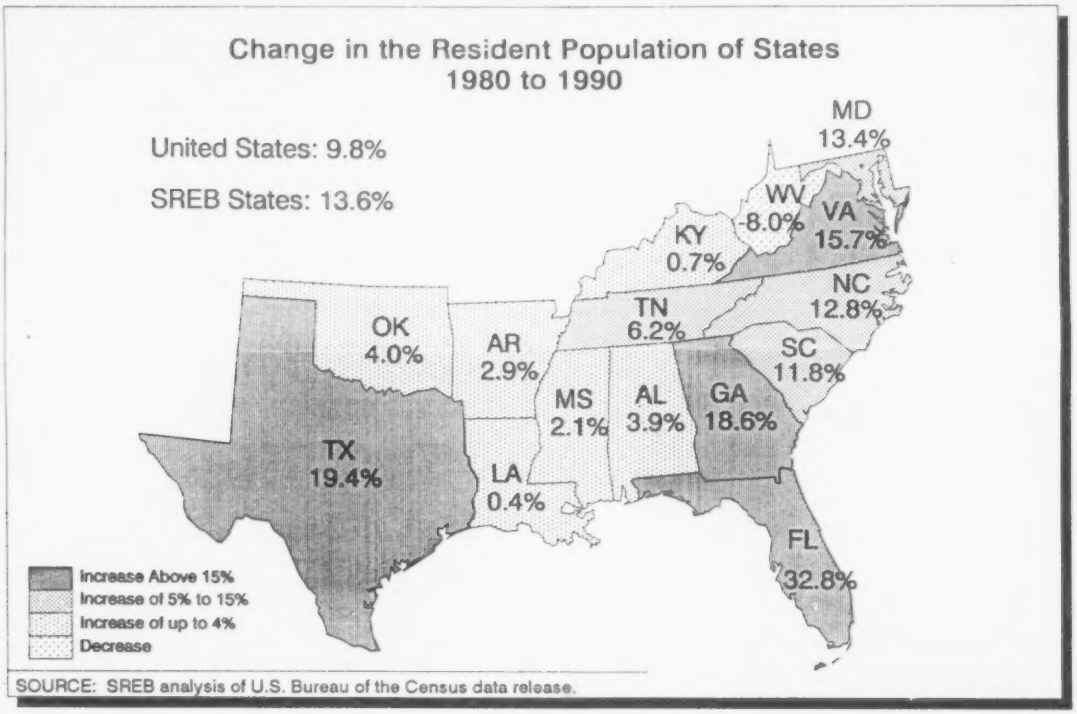
18-C

A8745-27.2F

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

February 1991



SREB States To Have Increased Representation

According to early information from the 1990 census, nearly half of the nation's "resident population" growth in the 1980s was in the SREB states--10.1 million of the nation's 22.2 million person increase.

Gains and Losses in Representation

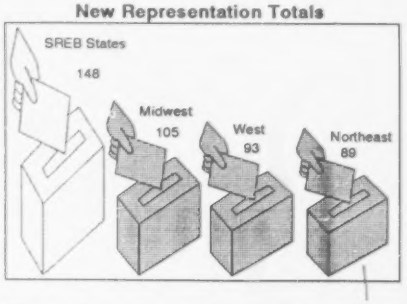
Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Virginia lead the region in population growth. These four states accounted for almost 80 percent of the region's increase. Florida's population was up 3.2 million (33 percent), followed by Texas' increase of 2.8 million (19 percent), Georgia's increase of 1 million (19 percent), and Virginia's increase of 800,000 (16 percent).

"Resident population" refers to those persons living in each respective state on the official census date. Another important population count for each state is the "apportionment population" count. This count includes military and federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas.

Based on the preliminary apportionment population counts, the SREB states will gain seven representatives in the U.S. Congress. The Western region of the country will gain eight while the Midwest will lose eight, and the Northeast, seven. After reapportionment, the SREB states will have 148 U.S. representatives, the West 93, the Midwest 105, and the Northeast 89.

Among individual SREB states, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia will gain seats--

New Representation Totals



Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia will lose seats; and the remaining states' representation will be unchanged.

For further information about this bulletin or the *SREB Fact Book* contact Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

Total Population, Changes and Projections

(Updates Table 1, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990)*

	Resident Population April 1, 1990* (000s)	Percent Change					
		Past				Projected	
		1950–1960	1960–1970	1970–1980	1980–1990	1990–2000	2000–2010
United States	248,710	18.5	13.4	11.4	9.8	7.7	5.3
SREB States	84,173	16.7	14.4	20.5	13.6	11.9	8.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.9						
Alabama	4,041	6.7	5.4	13.0	3.9	7.9	2.5
Arkansas	2,351	−6.5	7.7	18.9	2.9	6.7	2.0
Florida	12,938	78.7	37.1	43.4	32.8	26.1	20.8
Georgia	6,478	14.5	16.4	19.1	18.6	23.6	17.2
Kentucky	3,685	3.2	6.0	13.7	0.7	0.1	−3.4
Louisiana	4,220	21.4	11.9	15.3	0.4	−1.9	−6.4
Maryland	4,781	32.4	26.5	7.5	13.4	17.3	14.9
Mississippi	2,573	−0.0	1.8	13.7	2.1	7.7	3.1
North Carolina	6,629	12.2	11.6	15.5	12.8	16.4	13.2
Oklahoma	3,146	4.2	10.0	18.2	4.0	−7.0	−9.0
South Carolina	3,487	12.6	8.7	20.4	11.8	13.6	8.6
Tennessee	4,877	8.4	10.1	16.9	6.2	11.2	5.6
Texas	16,987	24.2	16.9	27.1	19.4	5.0	0.9
Virginia	6,187	19.1	17.6	14.9	15.7	17.6	13.0
West Virginia	1,793	−7.3	−6.2	11.8	−8.0	−7.9	−10.2

* These 1990 population counts are subject to to possible correction. Corrected counts, if any, will be published not later than July 15, 1991 by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

NOTE: The projections chosen use historical data, place limits on the trends, and place extra weight on the most recent data.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Release CB91–07" (December 1990); *Current Population Reports*, Series P–25, No.1053 (1990); *U.S. Census of Population 1950* and *1960* and *1970.*

Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 404

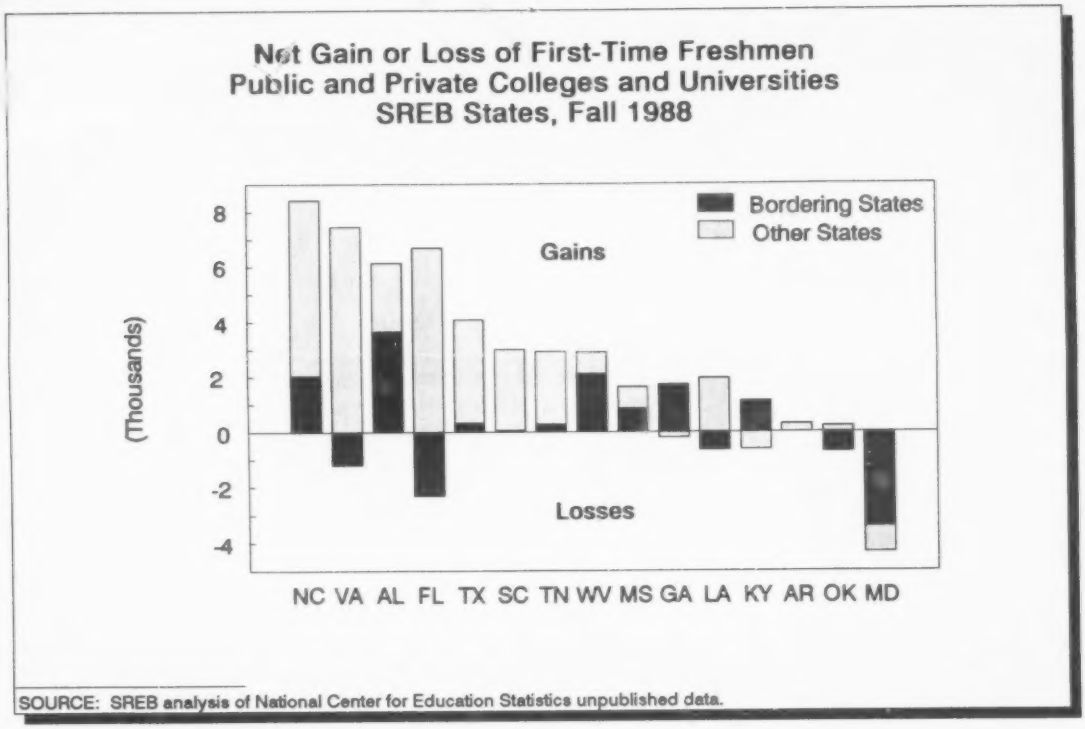
A New Service from SREB

A8945-27.3F

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

No.3--April 1991



SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Migration Patterns of First-Time Freshmen

Two indications of how public and private colleges and universities are serving a state are the extent to which state residents attend them and the extent to which they attract students from other states. Looking at the migration of students from one state to another is a way to examine these indicators. First-time freshmen account for almost 80 percent of this migration.

On average, almost nine of every 10 first-time freshmen entering a college or university attend in their home state. In the SREB region, the percentages range from 75 percent in Maryland to 95 percent in Texas. On the other hand, while on average one of every five first-time freshmen enrolled in public and private colleges is from out of state, the percent varies widely--from 8 percent in Texas to 32 percent in Virginia.

High percentages of out-of-state students do not necessarily indicate that a state's colleges and universities (both public and private) are not serving a high percentage of its residents. For example, in North Carolina, where 19 percent of all first-time freshmen are from out of state, 93 percent of the state's residents who are first-time freshmen attend North Carolina colleges.

In terms of net migration (in-migration less out-migration), North Carolina leads all other SREB states followed by Virginia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. The typical pattern in the SREB states is to "import" more students than are "exported."

When they leave their state to attend college, residents of all SREB states except Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia are most likely to attend college in states that border their home state.

Only Maryland and Oklahoma "export" more of their residents to states on their borders and to other states than they "import." Four SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia) have more out-migration to, than in-migration from, states on their borders.

For further information about this bulletin contact Joe Creech or Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

First-Time Freshmen
Public and Private Colleges and Universities
SREB States, Fall 1988

(Supplements Table 16, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990)*

	Total From State Attending in Any State	Percent From State Attending in Home State*	Percent Enrolled in State From Out of State*	Migration Patterns With					
				Neighboring States			All States		
				To	From	Net	To	From	Net
Alabama	41,827	92	22	1,537	5,195	3,658	2,832	8,972	6,140
Arkansas	17,065	86	15	1,620	1,622	2	2,306	2,602	296
Florida	71,524	83	22	3,386	1,088	-2,298	11,432	15,820	4,388
Georgia	48,301	83	20	3,739	5,435	-1,696	8,025	9,515	1,490
Kentucky	34,702	90	11	1,962	3,075	1,113	3,196	3,685	489
Louisiana	29,191	87	17	1,135	1,778	-643	3,572	4,864	1,292
Maryland	39,595	75	17	5,711	2,291	-3,420	11,188	6,776	-4,342
Mississippi	28,396	92	13	1,367	2,209	842	2,073	3,697	1,624
North Carolina	63,403	93	19	1,909	3,941	2,032	3,552	11,981	8,429
Oklahoma	27,708	90	9	1,911	1,214	-697	2,881	2,399	-482
South Carolina	30,412	88	20	1,595	1,647	52	3,118	6,105	2,987
Tennessee	35,574	85	22	3,139	3,402	263	5,071	7,982	2,911
Texas	159,608	95	8	2,162	2,502	340	8,445	12,529	4,084
Virginia	49,019	78	32	4,431	3,231	-1,200	9,546	15,793	6,247
West Virginia	17,009	85	29	1,354	3,439	2,085	2,055	4,958	2,903

* The sum of these two columns does not equal 100 percent because the calculation of each percent uses a different base. "Percent attending in home state" has the denominator "total residents of the state attending anywhere as first-time freshmen."

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data (1990).

SREB
Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790

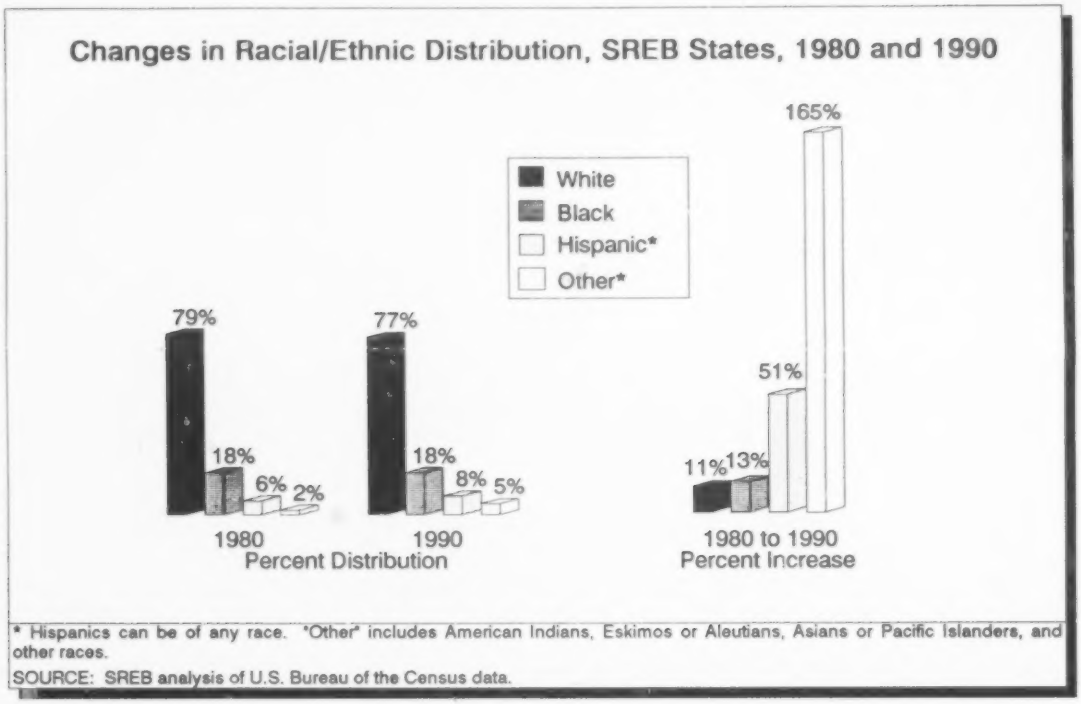
NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 404

A8945-27.4 F

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

No.4--May 1991



* Hispanics can be of any race. "Other" includes American Indians, Eskimos or Aleutians, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Minority Populations Growing Most Rapidly

Over the decade of the 1980s minority population groups increased more rapidly than did the white population. Here in the SREB region, the white population increased by 11 percent while the Hispanic population increased 51 percent, the black population grew 13 percent, and other minorities (largely Asians) increased 165 percent. Nationwide, the Hispanic population grew by 53 percent, the black population 13 percent, the white population grew by 6 percent, and other minorities increased 182 percent.

As a result of these different growth rates, the racial/ethnic composition of the population as a whole has shifted. The proportion of Asian and other minorities increased in the region from 2 percent to 5 percent. The change nationally was from 3 percent to 8 percent of the total. The white population represented 79 percent of the region's population in 1980. By 1990, the percentage had fallen to 77 percent. The percentage of whites in the population decreased in 12 of the 15 SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia). In the United States, the corresponding decline in the proportion of the white population was from 83 percent in 1980 to 80 percent in 1990.

Hispanics represented a larger percent of the population in 1990 than in 1980, nationally and regionally. However, the Hispanic population decreased in seven SREB states (Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia). Regionally, Hispanic representation rose from 6 percent in 1980 to 8 percent in 1990. In the United States the increase was from 6 percent of the total to 9 percent. Texas has the largest concentration of Hispanics in the SREB region--over 4 million people representing 26 percent of the state's population. There are over 1.5 million Hispanics in Florida, or about 12 percent of the state's population. Together, Hispanics in these two states account for 88 percent of the region's total.

Over half of the nation's black persons live in the SREB region, where the percent of the population which is black was the same in 1990 as it was in 1980--18.2 percent. However, the black population represented a larger percentage of the total in six SREB states (Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee). Nationally, the black population proportion rose from 11.7 percent to 12.1 percent.

For further information about this bulletin contact Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Population
United States and SREB States, 1980 and 1990

(Updates Table 4, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990)*

	1990 (000s)					Percent Change 1980 to 1990					Percent of Total Population*							
											1980				1990			
	All Races	White	Black	His-panic*	Other*	All Races	White	Black	His-panic*	Other*	White	Black	His-panic*	Other*	White	Black	His-panic*	Other*
United States	248,710	199,686	29,986	22,349	19,038	9.8	6.0	13.2	53.0	182	83.1	11.7	6.4	3.0	80.3	12.1	9.0	7.7
SREB States	84,173	64,867	15,317	6,719	3,989	13.5	11.3	13.4	51.1	165	78.6	18.2	6.0	2.0	77.1	18.2	8.0	4.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.8	32.5	51.1	30.1	21.0													
Alabama	4,041	2,976	1,021	25	44	3.8	3.6	2.4	-25.9	479	73.8	25.6	0.9	0.2	73.6	25.3	0.6	1.1
Arkansas	2,351	1,945	374	20	32	2.8	2.9	0.0	11.0	419	82.7	16.3	0.8	0.3	82.7	15.9	0.8	1.4
Florida	12,938	10,749	1,760	1,574	429	32.7	31.3	31.0	83.4	200	84.0	13.8	8.8	1.5	83.1	13.6	12.2	3.3
Georgia	6,478	4,600	1,747	109	132	18.6	16.5	19.2	77.8	603	72.3	26.8	1.1	0.3	71.0	27.0	1.7	2.0
Kentucky	3,685	3,392	263	22	31	0.7	0.4	1.3	-19.6	251	92.3	7.1	0.7	0.2	92.0	7.1	0.6	0.8
Louisiana	4,220	2,839	1,299	93	82	0.3	-2.5	4.9	-6.1	315	69.2	29.4	2.4	0.5	67.3	30.8	2.2	1.9
Maryland	4,781	3,394	1,190	125	198	13.4	7.4	24.2	93.2	614	74.9	22.7	1.5	0.7	71.0	24.9	2.6	4.1
Mississippi	2,573	1,633	915	16	25	2.1	1.1	3.1	-35.6	431	64.1	35.2	1.0	0.2	63.5	35.6	0.6	1.0
North Carolina	6,629	5,008	1,456	77	164	12.7	12.4	10.4	35.4	737	75.8	22.4	1.0	0.3	75.6	22.0	1.2	2.5
Oklahoma	3,146	2,584	234	86	328	4.0	-0.5	14.2	50.1	810	85.9	6.8	1.9	1.2	82.1	7.4	2.7	10.4
South Carolina	3,487	2,407	1,040	31	40	11.7	12.1	9.6	-8.6	375	68.8	30.4	1.1	0.3	69.0	29.8	0.9	1.1
Tennessee	4,877	4,048	778	33	51	6.2	5.5	7.2	-3.9	379	83.5	15.8	0.7	0.2	83.0	16.0	0.7	1.0
Texas	16,987	12,775	2,022	4,340	2,190	19.4	14.1	18.2	45.4	89	78.7	12.0	21.0	8.2	75.2	11.9	25.5	12.9
Virginia	6,187	4,792	1,163	160	233	15.7	13.3	15.3	100.7	612	79.1	18.9	1.5	0.6	77.4	18.8	2.6	3.8
West Virginia	1,793	1,726	56	8	12	-8.0	-8.0	-13.5	-33.2	284	96.2	3.3	0.7	0.2	96.2	3.1	0.5	0.7

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race, thus the totals do not equal 100 percent. Other includes American Indians, Eskimos or Aleutians, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races.

NOTES: These 1990 population statistics are subject to possible correction. Corrected counts, if any, will be published not later than July 15, 1991.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "United States Department of Commerce News," CB91-100, March 11, 1991.

SREB
Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790

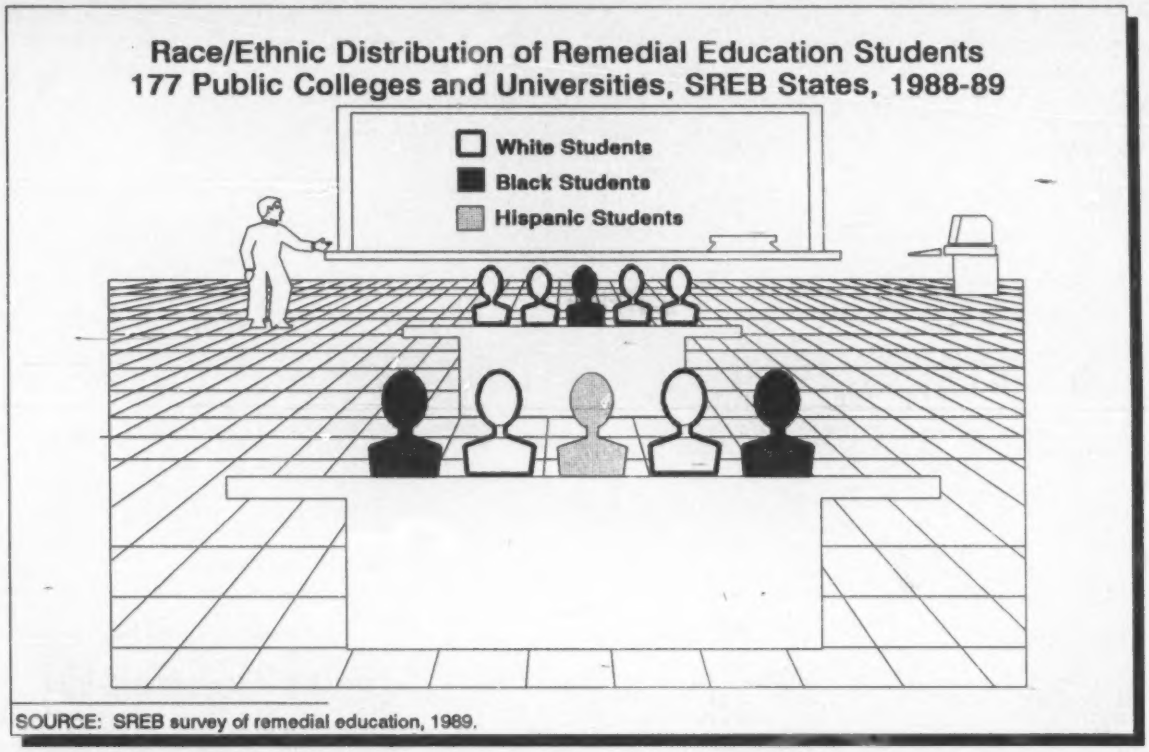
NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 404

A8945-27.5F 10/91

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

No. 5--July 1991


Race/Ethnic Distribution of Remedial Education Students
177 Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States, 1988-89
White Students
Black Students
Hispanic Students
SOURCE: SREB survey of remedial education, 1989.

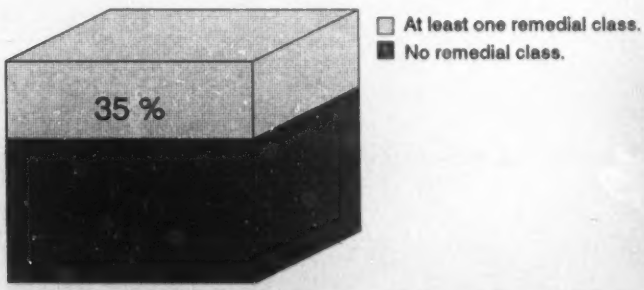
Minorities Not Majority in College Remedial Education

• Six of every 10 of the first-time freshmen in remedial courses in public colleges and universities in the SREB states are white students; three are black students; and, rounding off, one is Hispanic.

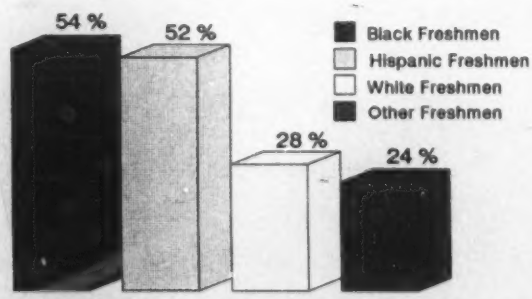
• Of the nearly 562,000 first-time freshmen attending public colleges and universities in the SREB states in the fall of 1988, nearly 200,000, or about 35 percent, were enrolled in at least one remedial course.

• Within race/ethnic groups, 54 percent of black first-time freshmen; 52 percent of Hispanic first-time freshmen; 28 percent of white freshmen; and 24 percent of other first-time freshmen were enrolled in at least one remedial course.

Percent of Freshmen in Remedial Classes



Percent of Groups in Remedial Classes



For further information about this bulletin contact Ansley Abraham or Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

Percent Distribution of First-Time College Freshmen in Remedial Education Courses, By Race/Ethnic Group, 246 Colleges and Universities, SREB States, 1988-89

(Supplements Table 21, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990)*

	Public Two-Year (RR=32%)*	Public Four-Year (RR=40%)*	All Public (RR=35%)*	All Private (RR=22%)*	All Institutions (RR=30%)*
White Non-Hispanic	62.5	57.5	60.6	46.9	59.6
Black Non-Hispanic	22.7	39.7	29.0	45.6	30.3
Hispanic	12.0	1.0	7.9	4.0	7.6
Other	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.3
Non-Resident Aliens	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.9

* "RR" indicates the response rate (percent responding) for each sector of higher education. Of the 826 public and private higher education institutions in the region surveyed by SREB, 606 (73 percent) responded. Of these, 246 institutions (103 public two-year, 74 public four-year, and 69 private) provided data by race/ethnic group. The sum of each column does not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

NOTE: Data represent the race/ethnic distribution of all students (unduplicated count) taking at least one remedial education class in the reporting institutions. The data do not represent an average of the race/ethnic distributions of individual colleges.

SOURCE: SREB survey of remedial education at institutions of higher education, 1989.

Additional information on first-time freshmen remedial education students in the SREB states is available in the SREB publication "They Came to College?," *Issues in Higher Education*, Number 25, 1991. For further information, contact Ansley Abraham.

SREB
Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790

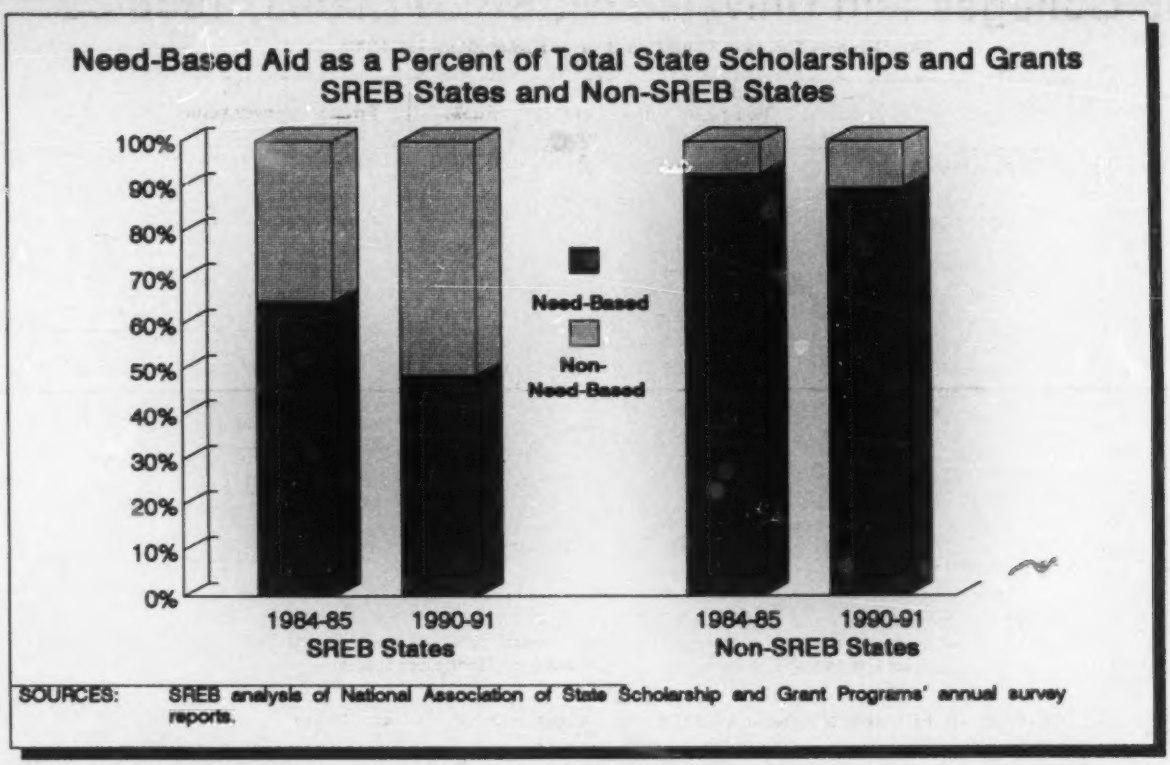
NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 404

A8945-27.6

SREB Fact Book Bulletin

Reporting significant trends affecting higher education in the SREB states

No. 6–September 1991

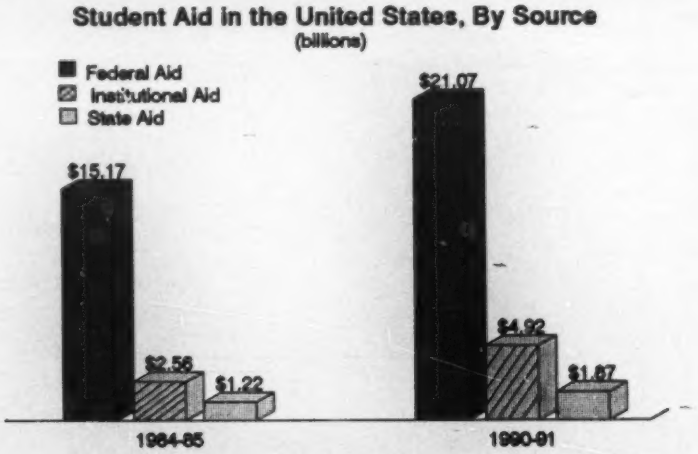


Need-Based Share of State Student Aid Declines

In the SREB states, over $517 million was awarded to students in the form of state grants and scholarships in 1990-91. Of that, need-based aid represented less than half ($251 million), down from nearly 65 percent in 1984-85. Outside the SREB region, states put substantially more of their student aid dollars into need-based programs--90 percent in 1990-91, down from 93 percent of total state grants and scholarships in 1984-85.

Nationally, the over $21 billion in federal support continues to make up the bulk of financial aid to students. But, the percentage of federal dollars relative to total student aid declined between 1984-85 and 1990-91 from 77 percent to 76 percent. Most federal aid comes from Guaranteed Student Loans, which have increased from 57 percent to 59 percent of all federal financial aid.

Nationwide, state grants and institutionally awarded aid have increased since 1984-85 at a faster rate than federal aid. The amount of institutional aid grew 92 percent, and its share of total aid rose from 14 percent to 18 percent. State aid also increased 53 percent, from 6 percent of the total in 1984-85 to 7 percent in 1990-91.



SOURCE: Washington Office of the College Board annual reports.

For further information about this bulletin contact Jennifer Burke or Joe Marks.
Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 404-875-9211

State Scholarship and Grant Funds

(Update Table 61, *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990*)

	Need-Based Awards						Total Awards		
	Dollars 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-88 to 1990-91	Percent of Total State Grants & Scholarships 1984-85	1987-88	1990-91	Dollars 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1987-88	Percent Change 1987-88 to 1990-91
United States	$1,910,244	24.8	23.0	88.7	82.4	80.8	$2,364,146	34.4	25.4
SREB States	251,331	40.2	38.0	64.8	49.4	48.6	517,260	83.9	40.3
Non-SREB States	1,658,913	23.0	21.0	92.7	90.4	89.8	1,846,885	26.1	21.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	13.2						21.9		
Alabama	6,544	50.4	35.8	32.8	48.9	41.2	15,881	0.9	61.1
Arkansas	4,137	−0.9	10.1	95.0	80.2	78.6	5,266	17.4	12.4
Florida	28,655	2.1	72.6	53.2	45.2	40.0	71,687	20.2	95.2
Georgia	6,742	33.2	10.8	29.4	30.7	28.7	23,456	27.8	18.3
Kentucky	19,393	38.5	57.4	100.0	84.3	86.5	22,420	64.3	53.5
Louisiana	4,196	−2.6	123.2	58.8	71.8	80.1	5,236	−20.2	100.0
Maryland	15,893	15.8	76.9	84.1	74.4	71.5	22,222	30.9	84.0
Mississippi	1,400	8.4	−0.4	49.4	77.3	57.3	2,445	−30.7	34.4
North Carolina	23,056	65.2	−5.6	44.9	52.2	34.1	67,636	42.1	44.5
Oklahoma	31,923	48.7	85.9	99.2	97.5	90.4	35,327	51.3	100.7
South Carolina	18,079	19.1	10.6	98.0	100.0	93.0	19,447	16.7	19.0
Tennessee	17,750	53.4	41.0	98.6	99.2	95.8	18,525	52.5	45.9
Texas	57,565	83.5	27.1	100.0	31.8	34.5	166,763	477.2	17.0
Virginia	9,050	0.9	105.0	26.9	21.5	33.3	27,164	25.9	32.6
West Virginia	6,950	24.2	15.4	54.9	59.3	50.4	13,785	14.8	35.8

SOURCES: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *17th, 21st, and 22nd Annual Survey Report, 1985-86 Academic Year* (1986), *1989-90 Academic Year* (1990) and *1990-91 Academic Year* (1991). (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs).

Southern Regional Education Board
592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PERMIT No. 484